Agriculture.

Thinning Fruit.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says:—The earlier this operation is performed, the better for the tree and for the specimens that remain. The only advantage in deferring it is that the poorest, or those which are knotty or defective, may be picked off, and the largest and fairest may be left to grow. Those who have not given this practise a trial erroneously suppose it is attended with great labor or expense. On the contrary, the labor is actually lessened. If a tree has a thousand specimens on it early in summer, and these are allowed to grow and ripen, one-half may require picking out to render the other half salable. The whole must therefore be carefully assorted after all have been hand-picked. It is much easier to strip off the half when one-tenth grown and with no careful handling. The scrubby ones taken out in autumn, have impeded the growth of the good ones; but if picked off early, free growth is allowed to all the rest. It may not be that the proportion of poor specimens to be assorted out in autumn is equal to one-half; but the diminished size of the rest would be an equal loss. A neighbor removed early in the season, two-thirds of the pears on a part of his trees of Louise Boone of Jersey; these gave as many bushels, from the increased size of the pears, as the unthinned trees; but still there were too many left, and he was satisfied it would have been better to have taken at least three-fourths. A successful peach raiser obtains as many bushels from his trees after severe thinning as before, the peaches being so much larger as to make up in bulk the difference in number, while the price received for the large and excellent specimens was triple that received from the small and poor fruit on crowded branches. Owners of orchards have often observed that the last peaches on a tree are finer in flavor than those which ripen first while the branches are crowded, the few days of ripening with ample space, producing a striking difference in quality. Still greater would be the difference both in size and flavor if the ample room is given early in the season.

We need a system of experiments to determine accurately how much space should be given for the different fruits. When, for instance, there is a full crop of peaches, they often touch each other. Let a number of trees or branches on the same tree be selected, and on one thin the peaches to four inches distance; on another to six inches; on another to nine inches, and on a fourth to a foot. When the fruit ripens, weigh and count the specimens, and observe their appearance and quality. Try similar experiments on apple, pear and plum trees. This may be easily done, and it may give, by several repetitions, valuable information as to the result. It should be borne in mind that the fewer the number which are left on the tree, other things being equal, the less the tree will be injured by exhaustion, and it is not advisable to attempt therefore to get the largest number of bushels, but rather to preserve the health and vigor of the tree.

Necessity of Ventilating the Soil

Professor R. T. Brown, writing in the *Indiana Farmer* upon the conditions of plant-growth, makes the following remarks on this subject: "Free access to air is an essential condition of growth in most species of vegetables. A few aquatic plants grow in water as their normal condition, but, with the exception of rice, these do not belong to farm culture. This demand for air is seldom observed by the farmer, because the exposure of the stem and leaf is secured without any attention being required, and if the plant suffers from want of air at the root, the defect not being visible, the unhealthy condition will, most likely, be referred to some other cause. A simple experiment to demonstrate the importance of air at the root of a growing plant will astonish most farmers. Take a large flower pot and varnish it on the outside to prevent the air penetrating it. Fill it with earth and plant in it some hardy plant—a sunflower, for example. When this has got into a vigorous state of growth, cover the earth in the pot with a batter of plaster of paris, and when it is hard varnish the surface of it well, and your plant will die in forty-eight hours. Nearly the same effect is produced by saturating the soil with water, if that condition is maintained for any considerable time. Water, however, is capable of absorbing a large amount of air, and on this account plants with their roots immersed in water will live much longer than if they were entirely excluded from air. A perfect ventilation of the soil is one of the purposes—indeed, the chief purpose of underdraining, and of thoroughly pulverizing the soil. The importance of this may be observed in cultivating a corn crop on a stiff clay soil. A heavy shower falls immediately after the plow or cultivator has been used. A few days of sunshine covers the surface of the ground with a crust of baked clay, which the air can scarcely penetrate. The corn directly shows the want of air by its yellow hue, but the plow or cultivator will almost immediately restore its dark green color. Every farmer understands the importance of keeping the ground loose and well pulverized in order to secure a healthy growth of his crops, but every one has not thought to ask himself why this is necessary."

The Weed Nuisance.

Weeds will assert their rights whenever there is a chance, and if not checked will monopolize the entire farm. Cultivation, in a general sense, is the best exterminator. But weeds should not be removed and thrown away—burnt in piles as farmers do; they should be made a source of profit, or at least to pay for their "grub," by adding them to the manure heap. Some may say that the seed of the weeds retain their vitality in the manure, and when the manure is spread on the earth, these weeds grow and give us a world of trouble. We have heard this objection over and over again; and many either burn their weeds or cart them to some waste hole for fear of this. On the other hand, we like to see the manure-heap cared for. It is a sign of a strong arm and a vigorous intellect at the head of affairs. And even at the risk of encouraging weed-seed once in a while, we would rather preach the doctrine of throwing everything into this one common receptacle for all vegetable and animal refuse, than aid in the waste of good material which we so often see.

Even where there is likely to be much objection from weed seeds in a manure-heap, provided the vegetable refuse is likely to be valuable, the seeds may be destroyed by composting. The warmth of the decaying mass causes the seeds to sprout; and if the whole mass is turned over once or twice, so as to give air enough to all the seeds in time to germinate, all the objectionable matter may be destroyed. We fear far more from ugly roots of vile creeping weeds in the manure-heap than we do from bad seeds; but even these may be pretty badly worried by a stirring over of the mass a time or two before using. But this requires labor; and how much labor can be made profitable will always be a question before the saving of waste material, however valuable in the abstract it may be.

A writer in the *Poultry World* argues that there is no foundation for the theory that one breed of domestic fowl is more tender and juicy than another; any fowl badly fed or cared for is necessarily poor, "stingy" and unpalatable, but, other things equal, no difference can be discovered in the taste of the flesh of the various breeds.

Domestic.

How to Dry Flowers in Sand.—The *Floral Cabinet* says:—There are many of our brilliant flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet williams, carnations, gladiolus, which may be preserved so as to retain their color for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose, nor any succulent plant, as hyacinths or cactus. Take deep dishes, or of sufficient depth to allow the flowers to be covered an inch deep with sand; get common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer half an inch deep, and lay in the flowers, with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled, and the flowers are buried out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number; allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them; if there is any moisture in the sand it must be dried before using again; or fresh sand may be poured over them, the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry to put away in a week or ten days. By this simple process flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their proper shape, as well as in their proper color, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on cards, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in frames or under glass.

Baked Ham.—Cover your ham with cold water and simmer gently, just long enough to loosen the skin so that it can be pulled off; this will probably be in from two or three hours, according to the size of your ham; when skinned put in a dripping-pan in the oven, pour over it a teacup of vinegar and one of hot water, in which dissolve a teaspoonful of English mustard; bake slowly, basting with the liquid every few minutes for two hours; then cover the ham all over to the depth of one inch with coarse brown sugar, press it down with your hand firmly, and do not baste again until the sugar has formed a thick crust, which it will soon do in a very slow oven; let it remain a full hour in after covering with sugar, until it becomes a rich golden brown. When done, drain from the liquid in the pan and put on a dish to cool; when it is cool, but not cold, press, by turning another flat dish on top, with a weight over it. You will never want to eat ham cooked any other way when you have once tasted this, and the pressing makes it cut firmly for sandwiches or slicing.

Splash Towels.—First take a piece of Turkish-bath towelling the required length, and hem all around with a narrow hem. Then crochet a scallop around it of tidy cotton, and then finish it off with a row of red yarn crocheted on the white. Then in the centre baste a piece of railroad canvas, on which work initials or flowers or anything you like. After it is done, pull out the canvas, and you have a handsome splasher with very little work. Another—Take of white oilcloth the size you want and pink it around the edge, then with some colored zephyr put a row of feather-stitch, and you have one that is nice and durable. You can cover your washstand with a cover of the same kind if you like.

Westphalia Croquettes.—Mix four ounces of very finely chopped ham with one pound of mashed potatoes, well beaten with one-half gill sweet cream, two ounces of butter, one-half teaspoonful of pepper; make this into round or oval balls, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs, lay in a frying basket and fry brown in deep lard. Serve on platter, garnish with parsley.

To Stop Bleeding.—It is said that bleeding from wounds on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with cloth. If the bleeding is profuse, use a large quantity—say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days if necessary.

Snoring.—People snore because they lie with their heads thrown back, and there is consequently a dropping of the under jaw. To break the habit, sleep with the mouth closed and the chin low.

Scientific.

The Pine Borer.—Professor Cook, of the Lansing Agricultural College, has been investigating in the lumber districts of Michigan the habits of the pine-boring beetle. The damage committed by these insects is sometimes very great, one firm alone having lost $500,000 worth of timber from their depredations in a single season. The beetles attack only dead or decaying trees, into which they bore deep oval tunnels that destroy their value as lumber. The eggs are laid in the rough crevices of the bark. In a few days the larvæ hatch out, and begin to cut their way into the heart of the tree or log. The rasping notes which they make in this work are rhythmical, and in the quiet forest remind the listener of the ticking of a clock in an empty room. In a few weeks the larvæ are full grown and assume the pupa form at the closed end of the tunnel, which is near the bark. The beetles soon emerge and cut their way out. After a careful examination, Professor Cook reaches the following practical conclusions: 1. Trees keep green and vigorous, are safe from attack. 2. Trees burned or cut in August are safe from injury during the same season, but should be sawed or got into the water the next Spring. 3. Trees cut or killed before August will need attention the same season, and if killed in June are liable to serious damage. 4. Trees can be saved, either by peeling off the bark, or by immersion in water. 5. Cutting the bark from off the top of the logs only will be effectual, as it causes the bark to peel off. Dampness will not destroy the borers, but if exposed to the hot rays of the sun they die at once. 6. Peeling off the bark not only secures against the attack of the borer, but helps to insure against fire, in case a little pains is taken to remove the bark a short distance from the logs.

Cuttlefish Casting its Ink.—Mr. Frank Buckland, the well-known English naturalist, describes in *Land and Water* his good fortune in seeing, under favorable conditions, a cuttlefish casting its ink. Three or four specimens of cuttles live in the Westminster Aquarium. One of them in passing the window of his tank evidently mistook the naturalist for a foe. "So," writes Mr. Buckland, "as he swam along he ejected from his ink-bag a jet of what looked like a cloud of the most intensely black smoke that ever came forth from a factory chimney. Instantly the water lost all transparency. Mr. Cuttlefish then went into the middle of the water he had so artfully made opaque. When there he ejected more ink, and in less than half a minute the water round him became blacker than the blackest thunder cloud ever beheld. The ink gradually dispersed itself through the water, forming clouds of the most delicate shadings, fading off from the very black place under which the beast was concealed. Not even Turner, the great artist, ever imagined such a cloud. This ink is used in the arts, sepia being the very substance taken from the cuttlefish and dried. Without doubt this power of shooting ink is a most wonderful means of protection to preserve the animal from being eaten by its enemies, and it may not be impossible that the idea of gods and goddesses appearing from the clouds and disappearing into clouds, so often described by Virgil, might have taken its origin from the power of the cuttlefish to surround itself with a cloud of ink. May we not also compare this cuttlefish to a voluminous author, who conceals his identiy in clouds of ink?"

Gas Cloth.—Dr. Hirzel, of Leipsic, has patented a fabric claimed to be impermeable to water and gas, which he calls *gastuch*, or gas cloth. It is made by placing a large smooth piece of so-called gutta-percha paper between two pieces of some not too coarse and dense material—such as undressed shirting—and then passing the arrangement between heated rollers. The outer pieces of shirting combine intimately with the inclosed gutta-percha to form a material which is impenetrable by gas and water. It may be made still denser and more resistant by being coated on both sides with copal lac. The substance is conveniently flexible, and it is said, will remain proof against variable influences of weather and external temperature. It can be applied to all those purposes for which waterproof material is used, and it is well adapted to form gas-tight membranes for regulators of pressure of compressed gas, bags or sacks for dry gas-meters, as also dry gas-reservoirs.

Fireproof Clothing.—M. Sieborath, of Dresden, has been experimenting with a view to find some cheap substance that would prevent ladies' clothing from burning with flame. Weak solutions of alum were not satisfactory, but a 5 per cent. solution of phosphate of ammonia proved quite successful; the impregnated clothes did not burn with flame, but were merely destroyed by carbonization. Lastly, a solution containing 5 per cent. alum and 5 per cent. phosphate of ammonia was tried on linen and woollen stuffs. Here, too, there was no burning. The stuffs treated with phosphate of ammonia did not even burn when they had been vigorously rubbed with gunpowder. The powder flashed, but left the stuffs unconsumed. The clothes lose their incombustibility, however, by getting wet or being washed. It is a disadvantage, too, that they can only be worn in certain places.

Humorous.

—Lost at sea—The sight of land.

—"The morn of life has passed"—and we mourn more'n ever.

—We say "a laying hen" instead of "a lying hen," because she is onnest.—*Boston Globe.*

—Archery is the most dangerous amusement for young women. They are sure to make an arrow escape from their beaux.

—The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds. [Exchange.—Think of that, young man, in choosing a partner for life.

—California will swap her wheat this summer for $70,000,000. She has already begun to sing, "This wheat buy and buy."—*St. Louis Journal.*

—"I wish to be a friend to the friendless; a father to the fatherless, and a widow to the widowless," said a gushing speaker at a recent revival meeting.

—An Oil Citizen whose last summer's suit was ruined by a clothes cleaner, says the fellow is one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to dye.—*Derrick.*

A Minnesota father who has five grown-up daughters has sued the county. He claims that his residence has been used as a court house for the past two years.

—The country is full of poets, scholars and deep thinkers, but the man has not been born who can tell why the sleeves of summer undershirts are always five inches too long.

—"Gimme a cigar," said Jones to his friend, "and now gimme a match." "I'll give you a cigar and a match, but you must do the smoking," was the sarcastic reply.—*Express.*

—One kind word spoken to a tramp may cheer his whole future life. Remember this when you see him walking off with your axe and fifty feet of garden hose.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A West-End tailor, while at Scarborough for his holiday last season, one morning, on emerging from the water, into which he had just taken a "header" from his machine, found himself close to a customer who had long been in his debt. Seizing the opportunity, "I say sir," he cried, "when are you going to settle my little account?" "O, you shall have it at once," was the ready reply, "if you got my bill with you."

Youths' Department.

The Green.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

Where does it come from—
This beautiful green,
From darkest to light,
And all shades between?
Not out of the bark
So withered and bare!
It's hard to believe
The green was in there.

Where does it come from—
This wonderful green,
Enwrapping the earth
In robes like a queen?
Not from the branches
So brown and so sere,
For who could e'er think
The green was in here?

God smiled thro' the clouds;
The wind caught the glow,
And flew to the trees,
And shook off the snow.
Then sunshine and rain
Went painting the sheen;
And this is the way
We come by the green.

Be Something.

It is the duty of every one to take some active part as actor on the stage of life. Some seem to think that they can vegetate, as it were, without being anything in particular. Man was not made to rust out his life. It is expected he should "act well his part." He must be something. He has a work to perform which it is his duty to attend to. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die without having done anything for the benefit of the human race. It is a principle in the creed of the Mahometans that every one should have a trade. No Christian doctrine could be better than that. Is a man to be brought up in idleness? Is he to live upon the wealth which his ancestors have acquired by frugal industry? Is he placed here to pass through life an automaton? Has he nothing to perform as a citizen of the world? A man who does nothing is useless to his country as an inhabitant. A man who does nothing is a mere cipher. He does not fulfil the obligations for which he was sent into the world, and, when he dies, he has not finished the work that was given him to do. He is a mere blank in creation. Some are born with riches and honors upon their heads. But does it follow that they have nothing to do in their career through life? There are certain duties for every one to perform. Be something. Don't live like a hermit, and die unregretted.

"Little Bo-Peep" and the Dying Child.

I remember when I was nursing in hospital once, there was a poor little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night-nurse in that ward; and regularly, when the attack of pain came on, he used to scream out for me:—

"Nursey, sing. It hurts me. Sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him up on my arm an' sing, one song arter another, from "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" to "Black-eyed Susan," till the paroxysm of pain was over, an' he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was by his joinin' his voice in, too,—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb! but I was better glad to hear it than any music, for it telled me the pain was gone for awhile, an' I could lie him down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day. I knew he couldn't last out another; an' though he tried to join in as usual, his voice went into a gasp, an' broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little sheep; an' when I came to the end of the verse—

"Little Bo-Peep she lost her sheep,
An' doesn't know where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone, an' they'll come home,
An' bring their tails behind 'em,"—

he looked up in my face with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn white mouth, and said:—

"Nursey'll know where to find her lickle sheep when he goes home. Will I be long going home now, nursey?"

Long! Ah, poor lamb! ten minutes later an' he'd gone home.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Children's Tombs.

Westminster Abbey is full of the remembrances of great men and famous women. But it is also full of the remembrances of little boys and girls, whose death shot a pang through the hearts of those who loved them, and who wished that they never should be forgotton. Almost the earliest royal monument in this abbey is of a beautiful little deaf and dumb girl of five years old, the Princess Catherine, daughter of King Henry III., who loved her dearly. She was not forgotten, and her two little brothers, and perhaps four little nephews, were buried close to her, as if to keep her company. And so there are two small tombs in Henry VII.'s Chapel of the two infant daughters of King James I. Over one of them are some touching lines written by an American lady, which all mothers should read. And to the tombs of these two little girls were brought in after days by their nephew, Charles II., the bones of the two young murdered Princes, which in his time were discovered at the foot of the staircase in the Tower. And there is in the Chapel of St. Michael another tomb of a little child that died from a mistake of its nurse; and we know from her will that she never ceased to lament the little darling, and begged, if possible, very urgently, to be buried beside it. An there is a monument in the cloisters which contains only these words: "Jane Lister—dear child," with the dates of the child's age and the record of her brother's death. It is an inscription which goes to the heart of every one. It was in the year 1682, just a month before the great English Revolution, but the parents thought only of "Jane Lister," their "dear child."—*Good Words.*

—More than a year ago an exploration was made across the Isthmus of Darien by an expedition under Lieutenant Wyse of the French Navy, with a view to an interoceanic canal. The project originated with a company having its seat in France, and after careful exploration Wyse reported in favor of a line from the point of Gandi on the Atlantic, along the valleys of the Tupisa and Tiati, to the river Tuyra, near where it discharges in the Gulf of San Miguel. Recently he went to Bogota to negotiate with the Colombian Government, and news has been received that a contract has been concluded. The canal will be neutral, and free to the commerce of the world. The company is to receive a grant of the land for 600 feet on each side of the canal, and a million acres in any part of the country they choose. The work is to be completed before 1895.

A MONSTROUS LAND SWINDLE.

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT SEAL FORGED AND MILLIONS OF ACRES SOLD TO INNOCENT BUYERS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a recent issue, says:

A fraud of a startling nature, and doubtless one of the most stupendous in its purposes and results ever perpetrated in this State, has recently been discovered, amounting to nothing less than the counterfeiting of the great seal of the State of California, and its application to prodigious schemes of thievery. For what period and to what extent this fraudulent instrument has been in use, outside investigation has not determined, but it is quite certain that many thousands, mayhap millions of acres of land, including some of the best improved and valuable in the State, are held under fictitious titles, devolving upon the employment of this counterfeit. It is further intimated that men of prominence and hitherto esteemed integrity are concerned in this fraud, and that its perpetration will in due time solve the mystery of many an easily accumulated fortune in various quarters. From the extent to which fictitious titles to land are held under this counterfeit seal in all parts of the State it is evident that hundreds have been directly or indirectly concerned in the villainy, while the victims may be estimated by thousands. It seems no less assured that public officials in some quarters have been implicated in the business and shared in the guilty profits. The manner in which the counterfeit seal has been employed appears to have been varied. Thousands of school-land warrants have been forged and sold on its authenticity. An immense amount of land has been taken in the same manner on forged or illegal Indian scrip and soldiers' warrants. Special swindles on a gigantic scale have been accomplished by taking up large tracks of lands and parcelling them out to settlers, involving in some instances a clear steal of a million or more. And the audacity of the villainy has even extended to the manufacture of fictitious titles, by which many a settler has been robbed outright of his good, improved homestead, or made to pay roundly for the dispersion of the cloud on his title. By the peculiar nature of the fraud in its application to the courts, the unfortunate farmer whose title is disputed by the remorseless thieves is placed at a fatal disadvantage.

The worthless deeds based upon the counterfeit seal, are put upon record in the several counties, and in case of suits affecting title the records and not the patents are produced in court. Many a lawyer has thus lost his case from the records alone, whereas, if he could have reached the original itself and have been advised of the existence of the counterfeit seal, he might have reached a favorable result. In what manner the employment of this counterfeit seal was disclosed is not stated, but it is impossible that, from the points developed in continuous land litigation in the State for some years past, the practice of some gigantic system of fraud should have been unsuspected. An impression of the counterfeit seal received at the *Chronicle* office shows that the work has been skillfully executed, but there are variations from the genuine which are easily described, and by which the counterfeit may be readily detected. There is a variation in the head of the bear in the counterfeit amounting to a manifest disproportion. The ship in the distance in the genuine yields to the pressure of the breeze, while in the counterfeit it stands erect and becalmed. The pick in the hands of the miner is sharply cut in the original, while in the counterfeit it bears more the resemblance of a calker's hammer. The front end of the rocker in the genuine partially conceals the leg of the miner, while in the counterfeit it barely reaches him. There are like variations in the drapery of the female figure, the outlines of the hills, &c., that might also serve to detect the counterfeit from the genuine. It is appalling to contemplate the amount of litigation that may attend a thorough sifting of the frauds that have attended the use of the counterfeit seal; the hardship that will befall the thousands of holders of fictitious land titles, and the infamous downfall of not a few of the high in estate. A proper dispensation of justice in the matter would largely increase the colony of San Quentin, the counterfeiting of the seal in itself being made a felony punishable by not less than five nor more than fourteen years imprisonment. Already the finger of suspicion has been pointed in various directions and startling events may be looked for speedily if some unwholesome influence does not impede the progress of investigation. The fact of this enormous crime, with the widespread and prodigious wrongs attending it, having gained publicity, the people will look anxiously for immediate and energetic action on the part of the State authorities for the correction of the evil and the punishment of the guilty.

—Some few years ago a western genius invented a "cute" arrangement by which the person sitting in a carriage could immediately stop a runaway horse. It is simply a sort of a derrick over the horse, and as soon as the animal makes an effort to run away the driver operates a pulley and draws the horse off his feet. Like a new paper in the country, it fills a long-felt want, but it was left to a Norristown man to make it perfect. The old arrangement was not a particle of use to a man on the back of a runaway horse. By a simple attachment perfected by the giant intellect of one of our citizens, a man riding horseback is enabled to hoist his steed off his feet the moment he evinces a disposition to run away. There is no knowing where the ingenuity of man will stop in this second century of our existence as a free and independent people.—*Norr. Herald.*

—Adverse fate is all powerful, and cannot be avoided. A young man on Zion Hill, who has waited three months for an opportunity to offer his heart to his beloved, had just commenced his oration, Sunday evening, when he felt a June bug crawling up his trowserloons. Said he, "You must be aware, dearest Sarah Julia, that I have lor a long time—Oh! Thunder and Guns! Jemima Pettibone!" She smiled sweetly and said she had never noticed it, and he went home.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

—A Yankee who had won a fat turkey at a raffle, and whose pious wife was very inquisitive about his method of obtaining the poultry, satisfied her scruples at last by the remark, "the Shakers gave it to him."—*Rochester Union.*

BREAKING THE SABBATH.

QUEEN VICTORIA CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

Although the peculiar views entertained north of the Tweed as to the observance of Sunday are supposed to have lost ground lately, they are still, it appears, held in all their old intensity by the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland. That body held a meeting, and adopted a report protesting against alleged "Sabbath desecration" on the part of the Queen and the Prince of Wales—in the one case by her Majesty going on Sunday to an island in Loch Maree, and in the other by a visit paid by the Prince to Mr. Drew's famous stable of Clydesdales, at Merrytown, near Hamilton. There was, however, one element of satisfaction: if Royalty breaks the Sabbath, humbler people do not, even to please the Queen herself. The report went on to congratulate the Alliance on the fact that the boatmen who usually ply on the Loch Maree had refused to convey the Royal party, and that the hotel-keeper there had been obliged to employ his own servants. The committee were also pleased to find that the "worthy innkeeper at Achnasheen" had declined to allow his horses to be used in carrying letters to the Loch Maree on the Lord's Day while the Queen was there. The committee finally expressed deep grief "that the Royal family should so frequently manifest disregard for the sacred day of rest, which must inevitably encourage others to do so"—not necessarily, as is proved by the sturdy faithfulness of the Loch Maree boatmen and "the worthy inn-keeper at Achnasheen."

Sick Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a Torpid Liver, a Disordered Stomach, or Costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

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Rev. W. L. Bostwick, D. D., 166 Clark Street, Hartford, writes: "I feel that your Vitalized Phosphates are curing my nervous prostration. In particular, I notice that they tend to keep the liver active by promoting a better digestion. My head does not ache and feel so irritable as it did. My nervous system is stronger and in better regulation. My brain is much more active, mentally and physically. I can work better."

To F. Crosby, No. 666 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Wrecks of Humanity.—Indiscretions of Youth.—No object is more soul-appalling than the premature senility of youth, daily witnessed among the habitues of our public promenades, where may be seen the terrible results of disease in its most frightful forms of the ghastly and cadaverous wreck of manhood, the deluded victims of unprincipled scoundrels, who, by pernicious nostrums, have impregnated the systems of their unsuspecting and confiding patients with mineral poisons. For all ulcers and impurity of blood consequent upon such imprudence, Holloway's Pills and Ointment are powerfully efficacious, being composed of rare balsams and vegetables that are antagonistic to all disorders of the blood, and ulcers arising from virus in the body. They contain not a particle of mercury or other mineral poison. 191

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

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